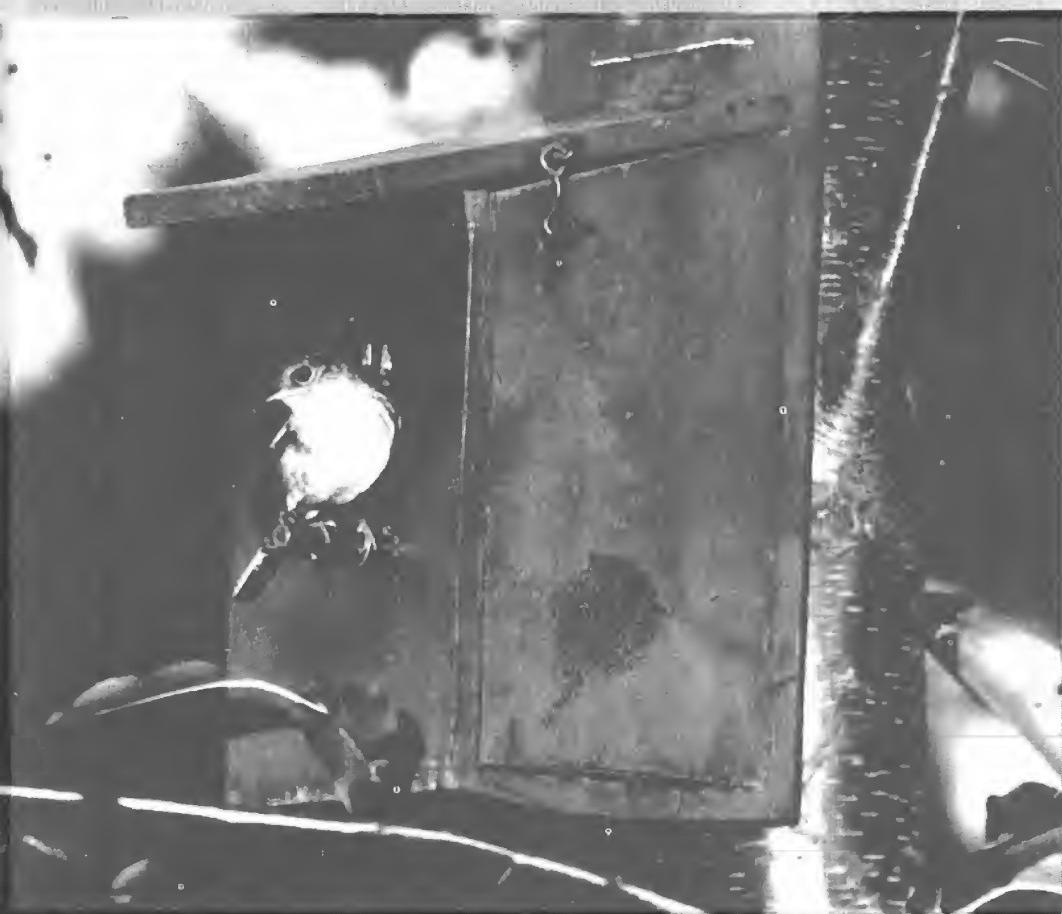


MARYLAND BIRDLIFE

Bulletin of the Maryland Ornithological Society, Inc.

Cylburn Mansion, 4915 Greenspring Ave., Baltimore 9, Md.



THE MARYLAND ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.
Cylburn Mansion, 4915 Greenspring Ave., Baltimore, Maryland 21209

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WATERFOWL POPULATIONS AT LOCH RAVEN RESERVOIR, MARCH-APRIL, 1964

Hank Kaestner

Loch Raven Reservoir, located in Baltimore County ten miles north of Baltimore, for many years has been a resting area for migrating waterfowl. Although this reservoir is located near the city, literature on its waterfowl populations is lacking. The purpose of this paper is to fill the void and stimulate further observations. Birds of Maryland and the District of Columbia by Robert E. Stewart and Chandler S. Robbins does not give specific facts about occurrence of waterfowl on Loch Raven, but does give the status of waterfowl in the Piedmont Section of Maryland where the reservoir is located. My observations will add to and in some cases replace data given in the book.

My field work was conducted twice a week during March and April. Spot checks were made in January and February, but ice or weather conditions kept the ducks off the reservoir at that time. Sundays and Thursdays were the days selected for trips because I had no early classes on those days. The early morning trips worked out very well because I could census the birds before fishermen scared them away.

The figures that I compiled do not represent the entire waterfowl population on the reservoir. It would have been impossible to observe all the ducks in the time available, as the reservoir is more than four miles long, has a very irregular shoreline, and some parts are difficult of access. However, the observations do represent at least one-third of the waterfowl present on the reservoir.

The seventeen species observed on the reservoir during the period March 8--April 16 can be divided into three rather distinct categories:

1. Residents. Only the Black Duck is found throughout the year. Ice drives it away during mid-winter, but it is regular during most of the year.

2. Regular stopovers. Twelve species fit this category. These waterfowl use the reservoir as a rest stop on their migration from their wintering grounds to their mid-western breeding grounds. The stopover usually lasts several weeks and is affected by weather and food supply.

3. Irregular visitors. Four species recorded during the study (Whistling Swan, American Widgeon, Wood Duck, and Hooded Merganser) did not find the habitat suitable for a prolonged stay. They remained only as long as they were forced to by weather or other conditions.

It is interesting to speculate on the factors that control waterfowl populations on an inland body of water such as Loch Raven. I believe the two main reasons these birds use Loch Raven are as follows:

1. Some species may leave their wintering grounds prematurely and discover that areas to the north was ice bound. Thus, the waters of Loch Raven afford a place to wait several weeks and prepare for the coming flight northward. The Canvasback and Redhead are prime examples of this.

2. Bad weather also may force some species to interrupt their northward flight. Once they alight on Loch Raven, they discover enough food to live on, and spend several days "loafing." Teal, scaup, and Black Ducks are species that use the reservoir for a week or more.

Now I shall list the loons, grebes, and waterfowl species, and comment on each.

Common Loon. This species was first noted on March 27. Two days of rain apparently forced them down as they usually fly non-stop to the north. Migrating loons were frequently observed during the early morning hours in April. As many as 35 were seen flying over on April 11; and it was on the 11th that the other individual was seen on the reservoir.

Horned Grebe. Beginning on March 29 this species was found regularly. The small numbers seen seem to indicate that one injured bird was joined on the 2nd by five others. The single bird was still there in May.

Pied-billed Grebe. Small numbers of this species were seen throughout the survey period. The variations in number and also in location suggest that this small grebe regularly uses Loch Raven for resting.

Whistling Swan. This impressive species was noted on March 8 and April 2. Preceding both records were periods of heavy rain. As soon as the weather cleared, the birds were gone. Swans usually are found on shallow bays, so their presence on Loch Raven was unexpected.

Canada Goose. The 53 on March 13 were migrants that were waiting out bad weather. The three during April apparently were weak individuals resting for the long flight ahead. The Canada Goose is commonly observed migrating over Loch Raven, but only irregularly does it stop there to rest.

Mallard. The number of stopover Mallards was limited by the small amount of shallow water. This and the next three species are dabblers and cannot feed in the deep water of the reservoir.

Black Duck. This is the only duck that breeds at Loch Raven. The two seen throughout April are probably breeders.

American Widgeon. An irregular visitor recorded only twice.

Blue-winged Teal. The first record on the 24th of March represents the beginning of its migration. The fairly large numbers observed after the first record indicates that this species normally uses Loch Raven as a jumping stone northward.

Wood Duck. The Wood Duck breeds along the rivers flowing into Loch Raven and the March 27 records were of two birds flying across the reservoir. These birds were not seen on the water.

Redhead. This species and the next two presumably left their wintering grounds prematurely and used Loch Raven as a feeding area. Until the 27th of March these ducks were found along the shore of Pine Ridge Golf Course. They were scared by the golfers and 22 flew to another part of the reservoir where they remained in solitude for two more weeks.

Ring-necked Duck. This species was found among the Redheads along the edge of the golf course. However, when disturbed by the first golfers at the end of March they continued their migration rather than switch locations as did the Redheads.

Canvasback. Like the Ring-necks, the Canvasbacks associated with the Redheads until disturbed. Usually a wary species, it left the reservoir when the golfers arrived.

Scaup. Same status as the Canvasback.

Hooded Merganser. This irregular visitor was recorded only once. The deep water and lack of cover were not suitable for this species.

Common Merganser. This was the commonest duck observed. The population reached its peak on March 14. This species and the next feed on fish and always find an adequate supply.

Red-breasted Merganser. Unlike the Common Merganser, the Red-breast was found only during migration. It outnumbered the Common in April.

	March						April			
	8	13	19	24	27	29	2	9	11	16
Common Loon	-	-	-	-	2	*	-	-	1	-
Horned Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	1	1
Pied-billed Grebe	-	2	6	1	2	*	6	-	4	-
Whistling Swan	3	-	-	-	-	*	2	-	-	-
Canada Goose	-	53	-	-	-	*	3	3	3	3
Mallard	-	2	4	2	2	*	-	-	-	-
Black Duck	2	7	1	2	2	*	2	2	2	2
American Widgeon	-	1	-	-	2	*	-	-	-	-
Blue-winged Teal	-	-	-	5	3	13	2	13	8	-
Wood Duck	-	-	-	-	2	*	-	-	-	-
Redhead	-	-	28	32	30	22	22	22	2	-
Ring-necked Duck	-	-	15	9	8	*	-	-	-	3
Canvasback	-	-	7	16	3	3	-	-	-	-
Scaup (species?)	-	-	-	12	18	4	2	8	-	-
Hooded Merganser	-	-	-	6	-	*	-	-	-	-
Common Merganser	40	57	48	41	20	*	11	10	2	-
Red-breasted Merganser .	-	-	-	2	-	*	4	12	14	12

*Incomplete coverage, Mar. 29

405 Hollen Road, Baltimore 12

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

I cannot help but feel how fortunate we are, both locally and nationally, in having so many dedicated conservationists. Due to their efforts major issues such as the Land and Water Conservation Fund Bill, the Wilderness Bill, a Fire Island National Seashore either are or will soon be realities. Of paramount interest to us in Maryland is the question of Assateague Is. National Seashore. An "informal hearing" on this was conducted by the Public Lands Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. The Federal Officials from both the Executive and Congressional branches recommended the enactment of legislation to establish this Assateague Is. National Seashore. The most recent proposal, HR 11117, now is revised to "authorize setting aside of an area of 600 acres to permit private persons to construct suitable overnight and other public accommodations for visitors." While the recommendation is viewed as having no chance for enactment this year, the hearing may have an important bearing on preparing the groundwork for action in the 89th Congress.

Meanwhile our neighbors in Delaware, Delaware Wild Lands, Inc., under the leadership of Edmund Harvey, the President, have purchased a 1200 acre tract in the Pocomoke Swamp, 700 acres in Delaware and 500 in Maryland. The tract includes some 300 acres of pond beds and wooded shores in the Trussum Pond, Pepper Pond, and James Branch area. The Maryland tract includes our favorite Swainson's Warbler area.

We ourselves, the M. O. S. (due chiefly to the supreme efforts of the Talbot County Chapter) have purchased 107 acres near Wye Mills to be known as Mill Creek Sanctuary. Now, as you well know, every privilege demands a price and I am counting on 100% membership participation in The Sanctuary Committee's drive for funds.

Another bit of good news is that we now have official notification from the Internal Revenue Service exempting the Society from Federal Income Tax as a Charitable and Educational Organization.

"Contributions made to you are deductible by donors as provided in section 170 of the Code. Bequests, legacies, devises, transfers or gifts to or for your use are deductible for Federal estate and gift tax purposes under the provisions of section 2055, 2106 and 2522 of the Code."

"Your attention is called to the provisions of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code under which your exemption will be revoked if any substantial part of your activities consists of carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting, to influence legislation, or if you participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements), any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office."

Congratulations are in order to Carl Carlson, Betty Riedel and Sarah Baker who are launching a new Chapter of M.O.S. in Montgomery County.

The Allegany Chapter has planned a wonderful weekend for us at Carey Run, October 10-11. So you all come. See you there.

D. A. Mendinhal

PELAGIC SPECIES OFF OCEAN CITY

Hank Kaestner

Twice during the summer of 1964 I made trips out from Ocean City in quest of oceanic species. Both times I was rewarded and I hope by writing this account to stimulate others to leave "terra firma" and venture into a new realm of birding.

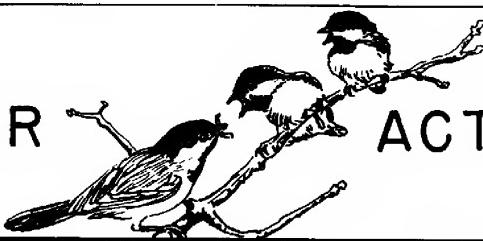
Saturday afternoon, July 11, I spent aboard a popular Ocean City drift fishing boat. Although I went only six miles offshore, the trip was interesting. I counted 114 Wilson's Petrels between 2 and 6 miles out, all of them singles. From 2 until 4 o'clock the boat stayed put and the passengers baited hooks for seabass. It was during this time that I observed an unusual happening. While scanning the waves for petrels, I suddenly noticed three large birds flying low over the water. They turned out to be immature Great Black-backed Gulls. Because of the distance from shore (6 miles) and their direct north to south course, I am certain that these birds were migrating. We do not expect migrants of this species in Maryland until August.

My second Pelagic trip was the result of an article in the Baltimore Evening Sun, Wednesday, Aug. 19, that told of large numbers of marlin being caught off Ocean City. Since some of my brothers are avid fishermen, we decided to charter a deep sea fishing boat for a day. I was overjoyed because it meant that we would be going 20 miles offshore, and the date, Aug. 23, was late enough for us to expect to see some migration.

The second trip was totally unlike the first. Wilson's Petrels were not seen until 12 miles out, and not commonly until 18 miles out. Possibly weather conditions had some influence on this, or perhaps the date was late enough so that the petrels had started south. Also different from the first trip were the flocks of petrels that we encountered. One close flock of 35 was sitting on the water until disturbed by the boat. The biggest "find," however, was not the petrels or the Cory's Shearwaters that we saw, but the number of phalaropes. Apparently the phalarope migration off our coast is quite large compared with the ten or so records that are included in Birds of Maryland and the District of Columbia. Totals for the day were 20 Red and 3 Northern Phalaropes, plus possibly 4 or 5 more that escaped positive identification. Most of the phalaropes were singles or in groups of no more than 4. They were seen resting on the water and flying, at distances as close as 50 yards. Still identification was difficult even though I had seen both species before off the coast of California. The Red Phalaropes seem to be much whiter on the front of the head; and on the wing they are a paler bird. The Northernns we saw had slimmer necks, more slender bills and darker wings.

Besides the evident ornithological success of this second trip, let me add that my brother John, 15, hooked and landed a seven-foot marlin. What more can you ask?

JUNIOR ACTIVITIES



JUNIOR NATURE CAMP

Mrs. C. Gordon Taylor

The fifth Junior Nature Camp of the Baltimore Chapter of the MOS was held June 19th, 20th and 21st at Camp Waredaca, Unity, Maryland.

The campers arrived singly and in groups during the afternoon. By "picnic time" in the evening 50 campers, 11 adults and 8 high school and college students who served as counselors were registered and settled in their respective camping areas. Six adults came Saturday to assist with herpetology, botany and water biology.

The early arrivals, however, had been exploring for hours. They were especially enjoying the bird banding. Mel Garland, who was in charge, looked like the Pied Piper every half hour as he checked his nets. Others waited at the banding table to get a close look at the birds and to observe the banding demonstration.

After the camp director, Mrs. Norwood Schaffer, welcomed the group and explained the program for the weekend the chief center of activity was near the bulletin boards. The campers were busy discussing their interests and signing for study in special fields which included: birds, mammals, amphibians, reptiles, insects, wild plants and trees. In addition, advanced campers could take part in bird-banding, nest study, water biology, insect study, ecology and special projects.

On Friday evening a program on astronomy was presented by personnel from the Maryland Academy of Arts and Sciences. Slides were used to take us on "An Imaginary Trip Through Space." Later, a flashlight was used to point out constellations.

On Saturday evening an interesting account of the Migratory Bird Population Station at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center was presented by Chandler Robbins. Also, an owl calling session was held on a hill near the dining hall. This was an entirely new experience for many. At first they were amused. But when the Screech Owls answered Mr. Robbins' calls they were amazed.

The early morning bird walks were a joy. It was wonderful for each leader to have such a small group. Each one really observed and took part in sharing information.

A sketching class, conducted by Mr. Wm. Schneider, was enjoyed by 15 campers. Some of the results were presented shyly. Some proudly. All were interesting.

While the sketching class was in progress other campers were busy at various activities. Some were making spatter or ozalid prints. Many were making hummingbird feeders or bookmarks. Some made electric flower and bird games. A group of boys made nets to catch insects.

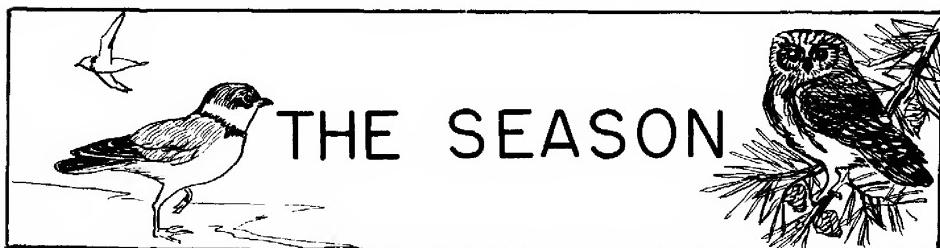
The nature books in the library were used by many. Some were used to find definite information. Others were read for pure enjoyment.

Those who donated stamps to get the record player would have felt well rewarded if they could have seen the groups enjoying listening periods. Birds! Toads! Frogs! Insects!

Summarized reports showed the following:

1. 23 species of birds were banded with a total of 56 birds; 7 were returns.
2. Nests of 11 species were discovered and observed and recorded on MOS nest record cards: Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Song Sparrow, Starling, House Sparrow, Mourning Dove, Wood Thrush, Eastern Kingbird, Robin, Cardinal, House Wren.
3. 59 species of birds were observed during the entire weekend.
4. 3 box turtles - 2 females and 1 male.
5. 3 pilot black snakes.
6. Fowler's toad.
7. 14 species of dragonflies were identified.
8. Butterflies were scarce - hay had been cut!
9. Raccoon and muskrat tracks were seen at the pond.
10. 5 ferns were identified: Christmas, Lady, Sensitive, Rattlesnake, Ebony Spleenwort.
11. 30 wildflowers were identified.
12. Wild plants that are valuable for food were listed: wood sorrels, dandelions, watercress, wild yams, pokeweed, fiddleheads of ferns.
13. Yucca filamentosa was of special interest because of the Pronuba moth which pollinates the plant by thrusting "the pollen into the pistil where it will be effective, and lays her eggs in the ovary that will ripen food for her young."
14. Panus stipicus - a fungus - was observed. "It appears on old logs and stumps and plant body buried in wood, is phosphorescent and glows in the dark."

The campers attending from Allegany Chapter enjoyed the weekend and were thankful for the new experiences in another Junior Nature Camp. They especially liked the flexibility of the program with each one pursuing his chief interest. All wish to express their appreciation for the help given by the Baltimore and Allegany Chapters.



APRIL, MAY, JUNE, 1964

Chandler S. Robbins

Uniformly cool weather during the first half of April caused a considerable delay in the departure of winter residents and an even more noticeable delay in the arrival of late spring migrants and summer residents. On April 3 and 8 we were briefly in streams of warm moist air from the south, but these airflows were abruptly cut off by cold fronts. Rain on April 14-15 kept migration at a minimum in spite of southwest-erly winds at that time. During the rest of the first half of April, Maryland was under the influence of continental polar air.

The long awaited break in the weather occurred on Friday, April 17, when a strong airflow from the southwest accompanied by clear skies and rapidly rising temperatures provided ideal conditions for migration. This airflow continued until early on the 19th, when it was cut off by a slow moving cold front. There was a great rush of migrants into Maryland during this period, especially on the 18th. Early April migrants such as Blue-gray Gnatcatchers and Brown Thrashers arrived in force; Chuck-will's-widows arrived at the same time as their normally earlier relatives the Whip-poor-wills; and there was also a scattering of arrivals of late April birds on record-early dates: Red-eyed Vireo, Prothonotary Warbler, and Scarlet Tanager. Cold north winds kept migration to a minimum for the rest of April, except briefly on the night of April 22-23 when a heavy movement occurred.

The cold trend continued through the first week of May, the chief difference being that while April was cold and wet May was cold and dry--the driest May on record in Maryland (14 percent of normal precipitation on the Eastern Shore to 35 percent in Garrett County). A most welcome change in the weather occurred on May 7, when southwest winds again penetrated the Free State. This produced the best flight of the month on May 8-9, as those who attended the Convention at Ocean City will testify. From the 10th through the end of the month, weather patterns over Maryland changed rapidly; there were spurts of migration every day or two, but no prolonged period of inclement weather to concentrate the migration into conspicuous waves. This gave the impression of a poor migration.

The most important feature of June's weather was continuation of the drought; except in extreme western and southern Maryland, the combined May-June rainfall totals were the lowest on record.

Underscored dates and counts in the following pages designate new extremes for those sections of the State.

Once again, migration dates from those counties that are best represented are condensed into two tables, one for first arrival dates, the other for last departure dates. Although scores of observers contributed to these observations, the following members deserve special recognition for the large number of significant reports they submitted this spring: Western Maryland (Garrett and Allegany Counties)--Anderson J. Martin, Mrs. Gordon Taylor; Frederick--Carl W. Carlson, Mrs. Herbert Church, William Shirey, Sarah Quinn; Baltimore City and County--Mrs. Robert E. Kaestner, Hank Kaestner, Haven Kolb, Stephen W. Simon, Mrs. Richard D. Cole; Howard--Mrs. H. B. Rauth, Morris Collins, Chandler S. Robbins, Ted Stiles, Mrs. G. C. Munro; Montgomery--Robert W. Warfield, Lucille V. Smith, Sarah Baker, Carl W. Carlson; Prince Georges--Vernon M. Kleen, Chandler S. Robbins, Ted Stiles, David and Margaret Bridge, Brooke Meanley, John H. Fales; Anne Arundel--Paul Bystrak, Danny Bystrak, Bill Anderson, Prof. Harold Wierenga, Prof. and Mrs. David Howard; Calvert--John H. Fales; St. Marys--James Banagan; Cecil--Vernon C. Rossman, Caroline--Marvin W. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Fletcher, Mrs. Alicia Knotts, Mrs. Aldridge Pepper; Talbot--Jan Reese, Richard L. Kleen, Don Meritt; Lower Eastern Shore (Worcester and Wicomico Counties)--Samuel H. Dyke, Dr. Francis G. Scheider, Mel Garland, Stephen W. Simon.

Grebes, Shearwaters. A peak concentration of about 2,000 Horned Grebes was reported on April 22 at St. George Island near the mouth of the Potomac River for Maryland's highest spring count on record (James Banagan). During the east-northeast gale on May 30 Dr. Scheider saw 6 Sooty Shearwaters from shore at Ocean City; on the next day Samuel H. Dyke saw 12 at Ocean City inlet; then on June 5, Dr. Scheider and H.M. Johnson saw 2 more at the same place, this time without the benefit of easterly winds. This pelagic species, which nests on islands in the South Seas, migrates northward off our coast in late May and June, but seldom is seen from shore; its southward migration in fall is over the eastern Atlantic. The above observations are considered sufficient to add the Sooty Shearwater to the Maryland list, making an official total of exactly 350 species for our State.

Herons and Ibis. The following early arrival dates for herons were noted at Tilghman in Talbot County (most by Jan Reese) and in St. Marys County (James Banagan) [first date is for Tilghman]: Green Heron, Apr. 13 (Chris Clark), Apr. 21; Little Blue Heron, none, Mar. 28; Cattle Egret, Apr. 8, Apr. 21 (flock of 100 near Maddox); Common Egret, Apr. 12, Mar. 13; Snowy Egret, May 3, Apr. 28; and Louisiana Heron, none, May 10. This is an excellent record for both areas. As many as 20 Cattle Egrets were seen in Talbot County on Apr. 20 (John Wanuga), but the only sighting in the Maryland Piedmont was of 3 birds opposite the Howard County Fair Grounds on the late date of June 6 (Vern Stotts). Three Glossy Ibis were seen in Anne Arundel County as early as Apr. 9 (Prof. and Mrs. David Howard), 3 flew over Laurel on Apr. 11 (Vernon Kleen and Glenn Austin), and a post-breeding wanderer appeared at Sandy Point State Park on June 29 and was still present on July 8 (Prof. Harold Wierenga).

Table 1. Spring Arrival Dates, 1964

Species	Median					Counties												
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	W.Md	Fred	Balt	Howd	Mont	Pr.G	Anne	Calv	StMa	Cecl	Caro	Talb	LES
Common Loon	--	--	--	4/13	4/ 4	3/27	5/ 2	3/29	4/ 6	4/ 3	--	5/ 1	--	--	3/29	5/ 3		
Green Heron	4/14	4/25	4/22	4/25	4/24	5/ 2	5/ 2	4/23	4/30	4/17	4/ 6	4/20	--	4/21	5/ 2	4/25	4/13	4/21
Broad-winged Hawk	4/29	4/26	4/22	4/17	4/18	5/ 2	5/ 2	4/16	4/18	4/18	4/18	4/12	4/11	4/24	--	--	--	--
Bald Eagle	--	--	--	--	--	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/16	--	3/ 7	--	2/ 4	--	4/12	5/10	--	--	--
Spotted Sandpiper	5/ 2	5/ 2	4/30	4/24	5/ 2	5/ 2	4/29	5/ 2	4/30	4/26	4/11	5/ 1	5/ 2	5/10	5/ 6	5/ 2	5/ 2	--
Solitary Sandpiper	5/ 1	5/ 6	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 2	--	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 2	4/28	5/ 2	5/ 2	--	4/28	--	5/ 2	5/ 3	--
Least Sandpiper	--	--	--	5/ 2	5/ 6	--	5/10	5/ 2	--	--	5/20	--	4/30	--	--	5/14	5/ 3	
Laughing Gull	--	--	4/11	4/16	4/14	--	--	--	--	--	4/29	3/28	4/18	--	5/ 2	4/11	3/26	
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	4/28	5/ 6	5/ 2	5/ 4	5/ 9	--	5/ 9	5/ 2	5/ 9	5/ 8	5/12	5/ 8	5/ 9	4/30	5/16	4/19	5/24	5/ 9
Black-billed Cuckoo	5/ 2	5/ 5	6/ 5	5/ 5	4/12	--	5/14	5/12	5/12	5/11	5/ 2	--	5/ 2	5/12	--	5/17	5/ 9	
Chuck-will's-widow	--	4/26	4/28	5/ 3	4/19	--	--	--	--	--	5/ 2	--	4/18	--	4/24	4/19	4/18	
Whip-poor-will	4/22	4/23	4/25	4/18	4/21	--	--	4/23	4/18	5/ 2	4/17	4/23	--	4/22	4/25	4/17	4/20	4/17
Common Nighthawk	5/ 7	5/ 8	5/ 8	5/ 8	5/ 9	--	5/10	5/ 9	--	5/ 1	--	5/14	--	--	--	5/ 9	5/ 9	
Chimney Swift	4/16	4/20	4/20	4/14	4/14	--	4/18	4/10	4/15	4/12	4/11	4/15	4/18	4/24	4/12	4/15	4/12	4/14
Ruby-thr. Hummingbird	4/26	4/28	5/ 2	4/29	5/ 2	5/ 2	--	5/ 2	5/10	4/29	5/ 3	4/18	5/ 2	4/28	5/ 5	5/ 2	4/27	4/23
Eastern Kingbird	4/23	4/25	4/27	4/26	4/26	5/ 1	8	5/ 2	4/26	4/23	4/19	4/25	5/ 2	4/23	4/30	4/28	5/ 2	4/18
Gt. Crested Flycatcher	4/27	4/26	5/ 2	4/26	4/26	--	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 2	4/23	4/23	4/26	4/25	5/ 1	4/27	4/25	4/23
Acadian Flycatcher	5/ 6	5/ 6	5/ 5	5/ 5	4/ 2	--	--	5/12	5/ 2	--	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 9	--	5/ 5	5/ 2	--	5/ 2
Least Flycatcher	--	--	--	5/ 4	--	5/ 2	--	--	5/ 8	5/11	5/12	5/ 2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eastern Wood Pewee	5/ 6	5/ 6	5/ 5	5/ 5	4/ 2	5/ 2	--	5/ 1	5/ 7	4/29	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 8	5/10	5/ 5	5/ 2	5/ 5	8
Rough-winged Swallow	5/10	4/ 8	4/20	4/12	4/16	5/ 2	4/26	4/16	5/ 2	5/ 8	3/27	4/18	4/11	3/28	4/20	4/ 7	3/27	4/14
Blue Jay	--	4/25	4/27	4/24	4/28	--	--	--	5/ 2	5/ 2	2/ 40	4/14	5/ 2	4/18	--	--	5/ 2	4/25
House Wren	4/16	4/24	4/26	4/20	4/21	5/ 2	2/ 4	23	4/18	5/ 2	4/18	4/15	4/24	4/18	4/25	4/17	4/25	4/21
Catbird	4/25	4/27	4/27	4/27	4/24	5/ 2	2/ 4	21	4/27	4/23	4/21	4/21	4/24	4/19	4/24	4/22	4/25	4/26
Brown Thrasher	--	--	--	--	4/10	4/18	4/20	4/13	4/12	4/ 6	3/28	4/ 7	3/28	4/17	4/10	4/ 8	4/12	4/ 4
Wood Thrush	4/23	4/25	4/26	4/21	4/25	5/ 2	4/29	4/25	4/27	4/24	4/22	4/23	4/25	4/24	4/27	4/19	5/ 2	4/18
Hermit Thrush	--	--	--	4/12	4/14	--	--	--	4/16	--	4/12	3/30	--	--	4/15	4/26	3/29	--
Swainson's Thrush	5/ 1	5/ 6	5/ 5	10/ 5	5/ 8	--	--	5/ 9	--	5/ 2	--	5/ 2	5/ 9	5/ 5	10	--	--	4/25
Gray-cheeked Thrush	--	--	--	5/10	5/12	--	--	5/ 9	--	5/ 4	5/22	5/18	--	5/ 2	5/15	5/17	--	5/ 8
Veery	5/ 7	5/ 6	5/ 5	2/ 5	4/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 1	4/29	5/14	5/ 2	5/ 8	--	--
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	4/14	4/15	--	--	4/12	5/ 2	--	4/16	4/18	4/ 6	4/11	3/20	4/11	--	4/12	4/13	--	4/ 5
Water Pipit	--	--	3/10	3/ 9	3/22	--	3/22	--	--	3/22	3/30	4/16	--	--	--	--	3/22	--
Cedar Waxwing	4/14	5/ 6	--	--	5/ 2	4/25	5/ 2	5/ 2	4/30	5/ 2	4/23	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 1	--	--	--
White-eyed Vireo	5/ 4	4/24	4/26	4/22	4/18	--	5/ 9	4/18	4/14	4/25	4/18	4/24	4/19	4/29	4/26	4/18	4/23	4/15
Yellow-throated Vireo	4/28	4/28	4/28	5/ 4	4/26	5/ 2	--	5/ 2	5/ 2	2/ 4	25	4/23	4/25	4/19	5/ 2	5/ 2	4/26	--

Solitary Vireo	-- 4/27 5/ 5 4/23 4/25	-- 5/ 2 4/23 4/17 4/24 4/25 4/26	-- 5/ 1 -- -- --
Red-eyed Vireo	4/27 4/28 4/29 4/28 4/26	-- 5/ 9 5/ 2 5/ 3 4/24 4/25 4/26 4/26 4/26 4/26	5/ 2 4/20 4/26 4/18
Warbling Vireo	-- -- -- 5/ 2 5/ 2	-- -- -- 5/ 2 5/ 2	5/ 2 5/ 3 5/ 2
Black-and-white Warbler	4/14 4/26 4/26 4/23 4/20	5/ 2 4/23 4/18 4/17 4/20 4/14 4/ 8 5/ 2 4/29 4/12 4/23 5/ 2 4/ 5	
Prothonotary Warbler	5/ 1 4/29 4/28 4/25 4/23	-- -- -- 4/18 4/23 5/ 2 4/19 5/ 1 4/30 4/18 4/25 4/18	
Worm-eating Warbler	5/ 7 5/ 6 5/ 5 5/ 3 5/ 2	5/ 9 5/ 2 5/ 2 5/ 2 4/24 4/25 5/ 2 4/26 4/30 5/ 2 5/ 2 5/ 2 4/25	
Blue-winged Warbler	5/ 7 5/ 6 5/ 5 5/ 4 5/ 2	5/ 2 5/ 2 5/ 2 -- -- 5/ 2 5/ 2 -- 5/ 2 5/ 2 4/27 4/26 4/23	
Parula Warbler	4/20 4/25 4/28 4/26 4/18	5/ 9 -- 4/18 4/18 4/12 4/18 4/23 4/17 5/ 1 5/ 1 4/19 5/ 2 4/11	
Yellow Warbler	4/24 4/29 4/29 4/30 4/28	5/ 2 5/ 9 4/11 5/ 2 4/23 -- 4/25 4/25 5/ 1 5/ 2 5/ 2 5/ 2 4/19	
Magnolia Warbler	5/11 5/ 7 5/ 5 5/ 4 5/ 6	5/ 2 5/10 5/ 7 5/ 5 -- 5/11 5/ 5 -- 5/ 4 5/15 5/ 2 5/10	
Black-thr. Blue Warbler	5/ 2 5/ 6 5/ 5 5/ 4 5/ 2	5/ 9 -- 5/ 2 5/ 6 4/24 -- 5/ 2 4/26 4/30 -- 5/ 2 5/ 5 5/10	
Myrtle Warbler	4/23 3/20 4/14 -- 4/25	5/ 9 5/ 2 5/ 2 5/ 2 4/11 4/ 7 4/20 4/ 4 -- 4/18 -- 4/25 4/25	
Black-thr. Green Warbler	-- 5/ 6 4/30 5/ 4 5/ 2	5/ 2 -- 4/23 4/22 5/ 4 4/25 5/ 2 -- -- 5/ 2 -- 5/ 3 5/ 7	
Cerulean Warbler	5/ 7 5/ 6 5/ 2 5/ 4 5/ 2	5/ 9 -- 5/ 2 5/ 2 4/24 5/ 2 5/ 2 -- -- -- --	
Blackburnian Warbler	-- 5/ 6 5/ 5 5/ 4 5/ 8	5/ 2 -- 5/ 7 5/ 9 5/ 8 5/ 8 5/ 9 -- -- 5/ 5 5/ 9	
Yellow-throated Warbler	-- -- 4/15 4/18 4/12	-- -- 4/18 -- -- 4/10 4/ 4 -- 5/ 2 4/18 4/12 4/ 5	
Chestnut-sided Warbler	5/ 7 5/ 6 5/ 5 5/ 4 5/ 5	5/ 2 5/ 9 5/ 6 5/ 5 5/11 5/ 7 4/26 -- -- -- 5/ 8 --	
Blackpoll Warbler	5/ 7 5/ 8 5/ 5 5/ 8 5/11	-- -- 5/ 6 5/12 5/ 6 5/13 5/ 2 5/ 9 5/16 5/11 5/11 -- 5/ 9	
Prairie Warbler	4/23 4/25 4/26 4/30 4/23	5/ 2 5/ 2 4/23 4/17 4/12 4/16 4/26 4/18 4/29 4/27 4/19 4/25 4/18	
Palm Warbler	-- -- 4/ 7 4/25	-- -- 4/25 -- 4/12 4/25 4/ 8 -- 4/30 -- --	
Ovenbird	4/25 5/ 3 4/28 4/30 4/21	5/ 2 -- 4/18 4/22 5/ 3 4/20 4/20 4/19 4/30 4/29 4/19 5/ 7 4/11	
Northern Waterthrush	4/29 4/26 5/ 5 5/ 4 5/ 2	-- -- 5/ 2 5/ 1 4/25 5/ 2 2/46 -- 4/29 5/ 2 4/26 5/ 2 5/ 9	
Louisiana Waterthrush	4/24 4/16 -- -- 4/11	5/ 2 -- 4/12 4/ 4 4/11 4/ 2 4/ 9 4/11 -- -- 4/13 4/19 4/ 3	
Kentucky Warbler	5/ 7 5/ 4 5/ 1 5/ 4 5/ 2	-- -- 5/ 2 5/ 2 5/ 3 5/ 2 4/29 4/26 5/ 2 5/ 5 4/24 5/ 2 4/25	
Mourning Warbler	-- -- -- --	-- -- 5/ 9 -- 5/10 5/22 -- -- -- 5/ 6	
Yellowthroat	4/17 4/24 4/28 4/21 4/19	5/ 9 5/ 2 4/19 4/19 4/26 4/17 4/22 4/17 4/25 5/ 2 4/18 4/19 4/ 8	
Yellow-breasted Chat	4/30 4/30 5/ 4 5/ 4 5/ 2	5/ 2 5/ 2 4/27 5/ 2 5/ 2 5/ 2 4/26 4/25 4/30 5/ 2 5/ 2 --	
Hooded Warbler	4/28 5/ 4 4/26 4/28 4/25	5/ 2 -- 4/25 5/ 2 -- 4/23 4/24 4/19 5/ 2 -- -- 4/25 4/25	
Wilson's Warbler	-- -- -- 5/14 5/12	-- -- 5/12 5/12 5/ 7 -- 5/15 5/ 9 -- -- 5/12 --	
Canada Warbler	5/10 5/ 7 5/ 8 5/ 4 5/ 6	-- -- 5/ 2 5/ 7 5/ 7 5/ 2 5/ 6 5/ 9 -- 5/ 5 5/11 -- 4/25	
American Redstart	4/30 4/30 4/29 4/30 4/29	5/ 2 5/ 9 4/24 5/ 2 4/18 4/17 5/ 2 4/19 5/ 2 5/ 3 5/ 2 4/26 4/15	
Bobolink	5/ 7 5/ 6 5/ 5 5/11 5/ 2	5/ 2 5/ 10 5/11 5/ 1 -- -- 5/11 5/ 2 4/30 -- -- -- 5/ 3	
Orchard Oriole	5/ 2 4/26 5/ 4 5/ 2 4/26	-- 5/ 2 5/26 5/ 2 4/23 4/23 4/29 5/ 2 4/25 4/27 4/26 4/26 4/26	
Baltimore Oriole	4/30 4/28 5/ 1 4/28 5/ 2	5/ 2 5/ 2 4/19 5/ 3 4/23 5/ 2 4/26 5/ 2 5/ 1 4/29 5/ 1 5/ 2 5/ 2	
Scarlet Tanager	4/26 4/26 4/30 5/ 1 4/27	5/ 9 5/ 2 5/ 2 4/27 4/19 4/23 4/26 5/ 9 5/ 2 5/ 2 4/27 4/19 4/18	
Summer Tanager	5/ 4 5/ 6 5/ 5 5/ 3 5/ 2	5/ 9 -- -- 5/ 2 -- 5/ 4 5/ 7 -- 4/30 5/ 2 4/27 5/ 2 5/ 4	
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	4/30 5/ 6 5/ 5 5/ 4 5/ 2	5/ 2 5/ 2 5/ 1 5/ 2 -- 5/ 2 4/29 -- -- -- 5/12 5/ 5 5/ 2	
Blue Grosbeak	-- 4/30 5/ 2 4/28 4/30	-- -- -- 5/ 4 4/24 5/ 2 -- 4/27 -- 5/ 2 4/28 4/30	
Indigo Bunting	4/30 4/30 5/ 1 5/ 4 5/ 2	5/ 9 4/23 5/ 2 5/ 2 4/29 5/ 6 5/ 2 5/ 2 4/23 -- 5/ 2 5/ 3 3/29	
Grasshopper Sparrow	4/22 4/30 4/28 5/ 4 5/ 2	-- 5/ 2 5/ 2 4/12 4/ 9 4/12 5/ 19 4/26 5/ 2 5/ 2 5/ 2 4/23 --	
White-crowned Sparrow	5/12 5/ 6 5/ 5 -- 5/ 2	-- -- 4/12 4/27 5/ 2 -- 5/ 2 -- 4/28 -- 5/ 2 5/ 3 --	

Swans and Geese. A Mute Swan was at Linchester in Caroline County on May 13 (Marvin Hewitt). Two thousand Canada Geese were still in the Tilghman area on May 3, but only 7 were there ten days later. As usual a few Brant lingered at Ocean City through Convention week end (May 10). Please correct the typographical error on line 10, page 70 of the June issue; the 53 Canada Geese were resting, not nesting on Loch Raven, Mar. 13.

Ducks. An immature male Harlequin Duck discovered at Ocean City inlet on Feb. 8 was still present on Apr. 10, Apr. 21 (Dyke) and Apr. 24 (Carl W. Carlson).

Shorebirds. Dyke found a very early Willet at Ocean City on Apr. 5, breaking the Maryland arrival date by 4 days. The best shorebird list away from the coast came from the fish hatchery at Lilypons in Frederick County where Carl Carlson carefully identified a Baird's and a Western Sandpiper (both first inland Maryland spring records) together with five more common species on May 10. More frequent coverage of the few choice inland "flats" would certainly prove profitable. The only

Table 2. Spring Departure Dates, 1964

Species	Median				Counties											
	1961	1962	1963	1964	Fred	Balt	Howd	Mont	Pr.G	Anne	Calv	Cecil	Caro	Talb		
Common Loon	--	--	5/ 5	5/ 2	--	--	5/ 2	--	4/25	5/ 8	--	5/ 2	--	--	5/31	
Whistling Swan	4/14	--	4/28	--	--	--	4/ 1	--	4/11	3/23	--	--	--	5/13	--	
Canada Goose	4/29	5/ 5	5/ 6	5/ 2	4/13	5/ 2	--	--	--	4/24	--	--	--	5/13	5/ 9	
Common Snipe	--	--	5/ 4	5/ 2	--	--	--	--	4/25	5/ 2	--	5/ 5	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 9	
Solitary Sandpiper	--	--	5/17	5/10	5/10	--	--	--	5/23	5/ 6	5/12	--	--	--	5/ 3 5/10	
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	--	--	5/ 3	4/26	--	5/ 2	5/ 2	4/18	5/ 6	4/26	4/ 4	--	4/11	4/19	5/ 2	
Blue Jay	5/ 8	5/20	5/ 8	5/24	--	--	--	5/24	5/25	--	5/16	--	--	5/24	5/10	
White-breasted Nuthatch	--	4/26	--	4/26	--	--	5/ 2	4/10	--	5/ 2	4/18	--	5/ 4	4/19	--	
Red-breasted Nuthatch	--	5/ 5	--	5/ 2	--	5/ 2	5/ 2	4/17	4/25	5/ 2	4/19	--	5/ 2	4/19	5/10	
Brown Creeper	5/ 1	4/22	4/22	4/21	4/12	5/ 2	4/17	4/24	4/26	4/16	4/11	4/18	5/ 1	3/25	--	
Winter Wren	--	--	--	4/24	--	5/ 2	4/24	4/14	--	4/21	4/26	--	--	--	--	
Hermit Thrush	4/24	4/26	5/ 3	5/ 2	--	5/ 2	5/ 2	4/12	4/23	5/ 2	4/26	4/22	5/ 7	--	5/10	
Swainson's Thrush	5/22	5/24	5/26	5/21	5/16	5/22	5/21	5/12	6/ 2	5/23	5/16	5/24	--	--	5/10	
Gray-cheeked Thrush	5/23	--	5/22	5/16	5/16	5/13	--	5/12	5/12	5/31	--	5/21	5/17	--	5/10	
Veery	5/18	5/20	5/20	5/15	5/30	--	--	--	6/ 2	--	--	5/15	5/14	--	5/ 9	
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	5/ 6	5/ 5	5/ 4	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 9	
Solitary Vireo	5/ 7	--	--	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 2	--	--	5/ 5	--	--	--	--	5/10	
Magnolia Warbler	5/18	--	5/24	5/20	--	5/21	--	5/20	5/30	5/17	--	5/20	--	--	5/10	
Black-thr. Blue Warbler	5/14	5/20	5/20	5/10	--	--	--	--	5/18	--	5/14	5/ 9	--	--	5/ 7 5/10	
Myrtle Warbler	5/ 9	5/17	5/ 9	5/13	5/16	5/16	--	5/14	5/13	5/15	5/10	5/11	5/13	5/ 9	5/10	
Black-thr. Green Warbler	5/ 8	--	--	5/11	--	--	--	--	--	5/11	5/15	--	--	5/18	5/ 3 5/10	
Bay-breasted Warbler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5/31	5/21	5/16	--	--	--	5/10	
Blackpoll Warbler	6/ 3	5/28	6/ 1	6/ 3	6/ 4	5/21	6/ 3	6/13	6/ 6	5/ 6	7	5/22	5/18	--	5/10	
Palm Warbler	--	5/ 4	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/12	5/ 3	--	--	--	--	5/ 2	--	--	
Northern Waterthrush	5/16	--	5/24	5/ 8	--	5/ 5	--	--	5/ 7	4/ 5	7	--	5/22	--	5/ 7 5/10	
Wilson's Warbler	--	--	5/23	--	--	5/12	--	5/17	--	--	--	--	--	--	5/10	
Canada Warbler	5/18	5/19	5/26	5/17	--	5/16	--	5/14	5/22	5/17	5/23	5/22	5/17	5/17	5/10	
American Redstart	5/23	--	5/27	5/23	--	5/25	--	5/17	5/27	5/28	5/23	5/20	5/25	5/27	5/10	
Bobolink	--	5/17	5/23	5/14	5/10	--	5/12	6/ 1	5/25	5/15	--	--	--	--	5/10	
Rusty Blackbird	--	--	5/ 5	--	--	5/ 2	--	--	5/ 6	5/ 5	--	--	5/ 3	5/ 10	--	
Evening Grosbeak	4/21	5/ 6	6/ 3	10/ 5	10/ 3	14/ 6	6/ 2	5/ 8	5/ 2	5/16	5/ 9	4/19	--	5/13	5/12	5/11
Purple Finch	5/ 4	5/ 5	5/ 4	28	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 6	5/ 5	5/ 5	5/ 2	5/ 10	4/19	--	5/ 5	4/19	--
Pine Siskin	--	--	--	5/ 2	3/22	5/ 2	--	--	5/ 8	5/ 2	--	--	5/ 7	3/22	4/15	--
Red Crossbill	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4/23	3/16	--	--	--	--	7/ 6	--
White-winged Crossbill	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4/18	4/27	3/ 7	--	--	--	2/ 1	--
Savannah Sparrow	5/ 6	5/ 5	5/10	5/ 2	5/ 9	5/ 2	--	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/15	--	--	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/10
Slate-colored Junco	5/ 6	4/30	4/28	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 16	5/ 4	5/ 3	5/10	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/10	--
Tree Sparrow	--	--	--	3/20	--	3/11	--	--	3/30	4/ 5	--	4/ 6	2/12	3/ 8	--	--
White-crowned Sparrow	5/ 7	--	--	5/ 9	5/10	--	--	5/ 9	5/ 12	5/ 15	--	--	5/ 8	5/ 5	5/ 9	--
White-throated Sparrow	5/14	5/16	5/14	5/13	5/16	5/18	5/14	5/ 5	5/16	5/21	5/ 9	5/ 11	5/13	5/10	--	--
Fox Sparrow	4/ 6	3/26	3/23	4/12	--	5/ 2	4/12	5/ 2	4/11	4/11	--	--	--	3/29	--	--
Swamp Sparrow	5/ 7	5/ 5	5/11	5/ 7	5/ 2	5/12	5/ 2	5/ 5	5/19	5/16	5/ 9	5/ 5	2/5	5/ 2	5/10	--

*LES - Lower Eastern Shore (Worcester and Wicomico Counties)

other shorebird observations of note came from St. Marys, Talbot and Worcester Counties. At Pt. Lookout Banagan saw a late Sanderling on June 11 and a late Dunlin on June 12. At Tilghman Ruddy Turnstones reached a peak of 20 on May 16 (Reese) and 3 remained on May 30; 3 summer stragglers were seen there on June 30 by Don Meritt. Reese also saw 2 Western Sandpipers with 50 Semipalmated Sandpipers at Tilghman on May 16. At West Ocean City several members observed an American Avocet in flight on May 7, the second spring record for Maryland. The only phalarope reported was a Red at Ocean City inlet, May 1 (Dyke), also the second spring record.

Gulls and Terns. As many as 9 subadult Great Black-backed Gulls were still at Tilghman, May 24 (Reese). Fifteen Bonaparte's Gulls were at Loch Raven on Apr. 11 (Hank Kaestner), the same day Jan Reese had his peak count of 20 at Tilghman. Inland tern observations included 25 Common Terns at Seneca on May 9 (Robert W. Warfield) and a Caspian Tern over the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center on Apr. 23 (Robbins). A Caspian Tern at Hillsmere Shores below Annapolis on June 26 was a summer vagrant (Mr. and Mrs. Carl Long). A Royal Tern in St. Marys County on May 8 (Banagan) was a casual spring vagrant.

Cuckoos, Owls. Except for an extraordinarily early Yellow-billed Cuckoo at Denton on Apr. 19 (Mrs. Alicia Knotts), cuckoos were late and scarce; note the number of late arrivals in Table 1. A Long-eared Owl found dead near St. Michaels on Apr. 4 was a new species for Talbot County (Bill Bryan).

Goatsuckers, Hummingbirds. A Chuck-will's-widow heard in St. Marys County on Apr. 18 by Banagan is the earliest on record for the Western Shore; one was found in Talbot County the next day by Chris Clark. Another very early arrival for Apr. 18 was a Ruby-throated Hummingbird in Annapolis (Howards).

Woodpeckers. Vernon Kleen banded a hybrid flicker at Laurel on Apr. 11. Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers were well represented among the May stragglers of wintering species; they were found in four central and eastern counties on May 2. A group of 5 Red-headed Woodpeckers was seen at Pt. Lookout on May 8 (Banagan); they were probably migrants. Point Lookout would bear more ornithological investigation in spring as well as in fall! The appearance of 2 Pileated Woodpeckers at Mrs. George Munro's home on the upper Patuxent near Fulton on June 27 is further evidence that this species is adapting itself as a resident of Howard County.

Flycatchers. One of the many ways in which the strategically located banding stations along the Maryland coast and Chesapeake Bay add to our knowledge of bird migration is by making it possible to detect migrants at times when other members of the same species are present as nesting or wintering individuals. For example, Birds of Maryland states that the normal spring migration period for the Eastern Phoebe is from Mar. 5-15 to Apr. 20-30. Several extreme arrival dates are cited, but no extreme spring departures--because no data were available. Thanks to continuous operation of the Ocean City banding station during our annual

Convention, May 8-10, a number of record-late departure dates were obtained. Among these was an Eastern Phoebe on May 10; there is no suitable nesting habitat for this bird on Maryland's barrier beach. All Empidonax species were reported this spring, but there were only two reports of the Yellow-bellied: one seen near Snow Hill on May 27 for the first spring record on the Eastern Shore (Dyke), and one banded on May 31 at Patuxent (Robbins).

Creepers. Brown Creepers, apparently responding to the presence of several acres of dying deciduous trees in the backwaters of recent impoundments, summered for the fourth consecutive year and presumably nested at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center. The presence of a singing Brown Creeper at Patuxent on June 2, 1944 and several subsequent summer records in the Baltimore-Gibson Island-Patuxent triangle suggest that this species may have been nesting sparingly in central Maryland for a couple of decades without arousing the suspicion of ornithologists. We believed the Brown Creeper did not nest in Maryland except in the mountains of Garrett County.

Wrens, Thrushes. Carl Carlson found 2 Bewick's Wrens at the Billmeyer Game Refuge on Green Ridge Mountain on May 9, and another at Grantsville on May 16. A scattering of Hermit Thrushes remained well into May this year, with 14 reported on the May 2 Statewide Count, one banded at Denton on May 7 (Essie Pepper), and 3 banded at Ocean City on May 9 (Garland). Swainson's and Gray-cheeked Thrushes seemed less common than usual and there were few reported after the third week of May; normally they are fairly common to about the end of May.

Vireos. A record early Red-eyed Vireo was identified at Denton on Apr. 20 (Mrs. Knotts); in most areas they were very scarce even as late as May 2.

Warblers. There were more reports of scarcity of warblers than of abundance. The Nashville and Cape May Warblers, in particular, slipped by almost unnoticed. Even the generally abundant Myrtle Warbler was not seen in its usual large flocks at Lake Roland (Mrs. Kaestner), but this could be a result of the small number of well-defined waves in late April and early May. On the other hand, Cerulean and Mourning Warblers were regarded as more common than usual; Carl Carlson squeaked up an unprecedented 11 Ceruleans at once at Billmeyer Game Refuge on May 9. Early Mourning Warblers were seen at Lake Roland on May 9 (Charles Buchanan), Montgomery County on May 10, and Baltimore on May 12 (Mrs. Kaestner); they were regular in small numbers at Patuxent through June 4 (Robbins). Early Prothonotaries were seen on Apr. 18 at Pennyfield Lock near Seneca (Warfield) and at Greensboro (Hewitt). Yellow-throated Warblers appeared as far north as Baltimore (Apr. 18, Haven Kolb) and Gunpowder River (May 2, Hank Kaestner). Two late migrating Louisiana Waterthrushes were banded at Ocean City on May 8 (Garland), as were 101 Yellowthroats. At least 1 Lawrence's, 2 Brewster's and 5 Blue-winged Warblers were located at the Foxville hybrid warbler field on May 9 (Carlson). The last transient warbler detected was a singing male Blackpoll at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center on June 13 (Robbins).

Tanagers. Scarlet Tanagers at Seneca (Warfield) and Tilghman (Reese) on April 19 are Maryland's earliest except for a Gibson Island bird on Apr. 4, 1959.

Finches and Sparrows. An escaped Brazilian Cardinal caused a bit of excitement in Howard County. It visited the feeding station of Mrs. Robert E. Leister at Ellicott City from Feb. 8 to Mar. 5; then on Mar. 7 it appeared 12 miles to the west at the feeder of Mrs. John C. Metz at Glenelg. Three other belated reports from March are of sufficient interest to be included here. A female Common Redpoll visited the Michaels' Towson feeder on Mar. 8; a first year male European Goldfinch (presumably of introduced stock) was studied at Bethesda on Mar. 28 by Carlson and Mrs. Sarah Baker; and, as reported in the Atlantic Naturalist (19:127) by A. A. Baker and Edwin T. McKnight, the female Black-headed Grosbeak that visited a Westmoreland Hills feeder in southern Montgomery County between Feb. 3 and Apr. 8, 1963, was there again from Dec. 7, 1963 to Apr. 10, 1964. Single Dickcissels appeared at three Talbot County feeders within a single week, Mar. 28 through Apr. 3 at places as widely separated as Easton and Neavitt and well before the normal migration time for this species; it would be interesting to know whether the second and third reports (by non M.O.S. members) were of wintering birds that were identified as a result of publicity over Mrs. Ronald Nevius' bird at Easton from Mar. 28 to Apr. 10. Another Dickcissel was seen at Frederick on Mar. 1 (Charles Mullican). Evening Grosbeaks remained into May in all parts of the State. Mrs. Robert E. Kaestner reports that a Mrs. Lingenfelder in Towson still had a female Evening Grosbeak at her feeder on June 2, the first June record for Maryland; several others had left her station on May 18--itself a late date. Crossbill numbers thinned out during March, but small flocks remained well into April and established new departure records for the White-winged species: a male at Pennyfield Lock near Seneca on Apr. 18 (Carlson), one banded at Laurel on Apr. 11 (Ted Stiles), and another banded at Laurel as late as April 25 (Vernon Kleen), and 3 seen at Laurel on Apr. 27 (V. Kleen and Austin). The unpredictable Red Crossbills lived up to their reputation and stayed on well into the summer; the last reports received were of single birds near Mataponi Landing south of Snow Hill on June 28 (Dr. Scheider) and July 6 (Dyke); 4 had been seen there on May 27 and 1 at Salisbury on May 30 (Dyke). And to top off a generally mixed up season, Carl Carlson spied a Blue Grosbeak adding a Tree Sparrow to its life list on Apr. 25 at Romancoke--at least the two birds were sitting in the same tree. These two species normally do not occur within 500 miles of each other at any season, as the Tree Sparrow leaves by the end of March and does not return until November. April 25 is eleven days beyond the latest known Tree Sparrow record for Maryland.

Migratory Bird Populations Station, Laurel

Deadline for reports for July, August and September is Nov. 1.
Please send them in sooner if possible.

REMINDERS

Membership payments for 1964-65 were due September 1st.
Send yours in today!

It is time to send in nest cards for the nests you found this summer. All records can be used, whether visited once or many times, whether successful or unsuccessful. Send completed cards or requests for additional cards to: David and Margaret Bridge, 8-A Ridge Road, Greenbelt, Md.

COMING EVENTS

- Oct. 3-4 TALBOT Weekend in Cape May, N. J.
- Oct. 4 TALECT Breakfast hike. Hosts: The Jan Reese's
- Oct. 9 BALTIMORE Monthly meeting and Annual Dinner. Rodgers Forge Church, Stevenson Lane near Bellona Ave. 6:30 P.M. Make reservations with Mrs. Robert Kaestner, (by Oct. 1st) Dinner \$2.00. Film, "Island Wildlife - Bonaventure, Machias, Bull's," - Merrill S. Cottrell
- Oct. 10-11 STATEWIDE Meeting at Carey Run Sanctuary, Garrett County Board of Trustees meet Saturday at 1:30 P. M. Trips to Finzel Swamp and Swallow Falls. 6:00 P. M. Saturday, ALLEGANY CHAPTER hosts for covered dish supper for visiting members.
- Oct. 11 TALBOT Breakfast hike. Hosts: The Fulberts.
- Oct. 14 KENT Monthly meeting. Lecture by Richard B. McCown, "Predatory Birds in Our Time."
- Oct. 15-17 ALLEGANY Hawk Mountain weekend. Leader, Mr. Edgar Reynolds.
- Oct. 18 BALTIMORE Monument Knob, South Mt. for migrating hawks. Meet Hutzlers' Westview 7:30 A.M. Leader: Mr. Stephen Simon, 944-3145
- Oct. 21 MONTGOMERY TALBOT Breakfast hike. Hostess: Mary C. Cockey - Organizational meeting. "Birds of Big Bend National Park" by Joseph King. Y. M. C. A. 9401 Old Georgetown Road, Bethesda.
- Oct. 23 TALBOT Monthly meeting
- Oct. 24 ANNE ARUNDEL 8:20 A. M. Bird walk, Severn River North Shore. Meet Severna Park High School.
- Oct. 25 FREDERICK Chesapeake & Ohio Canal and Potomac River for winter arrivals and Pileated Woodpecker. Leaders: Mrs. Wm. Gerringer (VA5-2175) and Mrs. Gordon MacGregor (ID5-3044)
- Oct. 27 PATUXENT Field trip to Washington Monument State Park Monthly meeting. "Banding Sooty Terns in the Dry Tortugas" by Mrs. Bradley Fisk. Equitable Trust Bldg., Main St., Laurel. 7:45 P.M.

Oct.	28	<u>ALLEGANY</u>	Monthly meeting, Board of Education Bldg. Film, "Out of the North".
Oct.	29	<u>BALTIMORE</u>	Waterfowl identification class, 7:30 P. M., Cylburn Mansion. Mr. Hank Kaestner (ID5-7682)
		<u>TALBOT</u>	Audubon Lecture. "Northwest to Alaska"
			Walter H. Berlet.
Nov.	4	<u>KENT</u>	Monthly meeting. Lecture by Maurice Broun, "Four Seasons of Hawks."
Nov.	5	<u>BALTIMORE</u>	Monthly meeting. Lecture by Maurice Broun, "A Naturalist's Treasury", benefit for Sanctuary Fund. Tickets \$1.00 each from Mrs. Robert Kaestner (DR7-8990).
		<u>FREDERICK</u>	Monthly meeting. Speaker: Mr. Roy C. Okan, Principal of Outdoor School of Frederick County at Camp Greentop.
Nov.	6	<u>HARFORD</u>	Dinner meeting.
Nov.	7	<u>ANNE ARUNDEL</u>	Bird walk. South Anne Arundel County. Hosts: The C. W. Hiatts.
		<u>BALTIMORE</u> and <u>PATUXENT</u>	Joint canoe trip. Exploration of Patuxent River Marshes by canoe. Charge for canoe rental. Limited to adults. Make reservations by Oct. 16, with Mrs. Joshua Rowe (VA 5-3076). Leaders: Mr. & Mrs. David Bridge.
Nov.	7-11	<u>NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY CONVENTION</u>	Tucson, Arizona.
Nov.	8	<u>TALBOT</u>	Dawn to dusk work at Mill Creek Sanctuary
Nov.	14	<u>FREDERICK</u>	Field trip. Towpath C. & O. Canal, Camp Kanawha.
Nov.	18	<u>ALLEGANY</u>	Monthly meeting. Speaker: Mr. Paul Herndon, National Resources Institute, on "Water Conservation"
Nov.	20	<u>ANNE ARUNDEL</u>	Monthly meeting 8 P.M. Lecture, "The Value of Bird Counts, Sanctuaries and Lore," by Mel Garland.
		<u>TALBOT</u>	Monthly meeting
Nov.	21	<u>BALTIMORE</u>	Patuxent Wildlife Research Center. Leader: Mr. Ted VanVelzen. Meet Mr. Wm. Schneider (CL4-2095) at main gate on Route 197, 2 miles southeast of Baltimore-Washington Expressway.
			8:30 A. M.
Nov.	22	<u>FREDERICK</u>	Field trip. Vicinity of Linganore Filtration Plant
Nov.	24	<u>PATUXENT</u>	Monthly meeting. "Lassen Volcanic National Park" by Earl Baysinger. Equitable Trust Bldg., Laurel, 7:45 P. M.
Nov.	26	<u>ANNE ARUNDEL</u>	3 P. M. Twilight silhouettes at Sandy Point.
Dec.	3	<u>FREDERICK</u>	Monthly meeting.
Dec.	4	<u>ANNE ARUNDEL</u>	Monthly meeting 8 P. M. Lecture and slides, "Birds in the Hand and How you Know Them."
		<u>BALTIMORE</u>	Monthly meeting
Dec.	5	<u>BALTIMORE</u>	Sandy Point and Kent Island for winter residents. Leaders: Mr. & Mrs. Carl Lubbert (DR7-6346)
Dec.	10	<u>TALBOT</u>	Audubon lecture. "Wilderness Trails" Charles T. Hotchkiss

Dec. 19 ANNE ARUNDEL Bird walk Holly Beach Farm. Meet Revell Highway opposite Sandy Point entrance

Dec. 22 - Jan. 3 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS - Others to be announced.

Dec. 26 ALLEGANY Christmas Bird Count tally 8 P.M. at 75 Broadway, Frostburg Leader, Mel Garland.

Slides "Scandinavian Tour", Mrs. C. Gordon Taylor

Dec. 27 KENT Christmas Count

TALBOT Christmas Count

1965

Jan. 7 FREDERICK Monthly meeting. Dr. W. Rowland Taylor to speak on the MOS Sanctuaries.

Jan. 8 ANNE ARUNDEL Monthly meeting. Lecture: "Ecology and Related Things" by Mr. Ed. Barry.

BALTIMORE Monthly meeting, Pratt Library 8 P. M. Speaker: Mrs. O. J. Theobold, former MOS Conservation Chairman, "The Great Swamp of New Jersey."

Jan. 10 STATE Board of Trustees meeting at Cylburn Mansion, 12:30 P.M.

Jan. 15 TALBOT Audubon Lecture. "Around the Bay" George Regensburg

Jan. 22 TALBOT Monthly meeting

Jan. 23 ANNE ARUNDEL 8:15 A.M. Winter bird walk, Pleasant Plains Farm, St. Margaret's. Leader: Mrs. John Hough

2:30 - 4:30 P. M. Druid Hill Park Waterfowl Lake and Bird House. Leaders: Mrs. Alfred Lawson (DR7-4965) and Mr. Walter Hill, Head Keeper of Birds at Baltimore Zoo.

6:00 P. M. Covered Dish Supper at Cylburn Mansion.

Jan. 27 ALLEGANY Seminar. Mr. Edgar Reynolds

Jan. 28 BALTIMORE First of six Thursday evening seminars in Ecology. Cylburn Mansion 8 P. M. Field trip March 13th.

Jan. 30-31 BALTIMORE Winter weekend. Bombay Hook, Little Creek, Ocean City. Leader: Mrs. Richard D. Cole, VA3-2650 or HA 6-0190

BALTIMORE CHAPTER - JUNIOR PROGRAMS

Bird walks at Cylburn on Saturday, September 19, October 3, October 17, October 31, November 14, November 28, December 12, 1964, January 9 and January 23, 1965. Bird banding demonstrations at 8 A.M. and 9:30 A.M. on November 4th. Decorating Birds' Christmas Tree on December 12th.

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Editor:	Chandler S. Robbins, Patuxent Research Center, Laurel
Asst. Editor:	Mel Garland, 36 Burke Ave., Towson, Md. 21204
Editorial Board:	C. Douglas Hackman, Vernon Kleen, Mrs. C. Gordon Taylor
Production:	Mildred F. Cole, Mel Garland, Shirley H. Geddes